

JWARS Update to the Space User's Group

Lt Col Greg McIntyre 2 Aug 2001



Topics

- > JWARS Status
- **► Space Functionality Summary**
- **►** Collection Plan
- ► Input Data Population and Manipulation
- Output Analysis Tools
- **≻Open Issues**



Mission

Mission: Develop a state-of-the-art, constructive simulation that will:

- Provide a multi-sided and balanced representation of joint theater warfare
- ▶ Be able to assess current and future operational concepts to include Joint Vision 2010's:
 - * Dominant Maneuver, Precision Engagement, Focused Logistics, and Full-Dimension Protection
- Use C4 and ISR as the foundation for how entities perceive and interact with one another

Users

- Joint Staff
- Services
- CINCs
- OSD
- Joint Task Forces
- Other DoD



- 1. Force assessment
- 2. Planning and execution
 - Deliberate planning
 - Crisis action planning
- 3. System effectiveness and trade off analysis
- 4. Concept and doctrine development and assessment



Requirements - Warfare Functionality

- Release 1 (Limited IOC)
 - ❖ Include C4, ISR, logistics, and essential functionality in legacy simulations TACWAR and MIDAS.
 - * Be capable of replacing TACWAR for force assessment application.
- Release 2 (Full IOC)
 - * Provide balanced warfare representation, including C4, ISR, logistics.
 - Be capable of supporting the applications--
 - 1. Force assessment.
 - 2. Planning and execution.
 - Be capable of replacing TACWAR and MIDAS.
- ➤ Release 3 (FOC)
 - Provide balanced warfare representation, including C4, ISR, logistics.
 - Be capable of supporting the applications--
 - 1. Force assessment.
 - 2. Planning and execution.
 - 3. System effectiveness and trade-off analysis.
 - 4. Concept and doctrine development and assessment.
 - ❖ Be capable of replacing legacy simulations CEM, Thunder, ITEM, and SUMMITS.



Functionality

		<u></u>	\mathbf{n}	<u> </u>		
Limited IOC Functionality	Release 1.3	Limited IOC Functionality 11	Release 1.3	Limited IOC Functionality	Release 1.3	
C4ISR		Maritime		Air		
Communications	Implemented	Surface to Surface	Implemented	Operational C2	Implemented	
Intelligence		Sub on Ship		CAS C2 & Execution		
Sensing		Naval Blockade		Cruise Missiles		
Reconnaissance		ASW (Sub on Sub)		Dyanamic ATO Planning		
Perceived Truth		MW (Mine Deployment)		Counter Air (A2A)	Functional; work continues	
Indications & Warning		NSFS		Attack / Interdiction (A2G)		
JTF Command and Control	Functional; work	Forcible Entry (Amphib)		Air Defense (S2A)		
Collection Plan	continues	C2	Functional; work continues	Air Base Ops		
La <u>nd</u>				J TCB Planning		
Maneuver		ASW (Ship on Sub)		Air to Surface (ship)	In Development	
Direct Fire	Implemented	ASW (Air on Sub)	In Development	SEAD		
Indirect Fire		Combatant Logistics Force		BM / TBMD		
Forcible Entry (Airborne)		WMD		Threat Missile		
Maneuver Planning		Chem Offense	Implemented Partially Implemented	ABL	Implemented	
Attack Helos	Functional; work continues	Chem Defense (MOPP)		DSP Cueing		
C2	conunues	Unit Effects (Land)		BMC3		
Resupply	In Development			HE Effects		
Transportation and Logistics		Unit Effects (Air)	In Development	Lower Tier (Patriot)	Functional; work	
Intertheater Lift Scheduling	land a second	Unit Effects (Installations)	III Development	Lower Tier (AEGIS))	continues	
Intertheater Lift Reschedule	Implemented	Data Entry / Retrieval		Upper Tier (THAAD)		
Intertheater Lift Movement	Functional; work continues	Import/Export to Oracle Database		Upper Tier (AEGIS)		
Intratheater Lift		Add/Modify Orders		Environmental Effects		
Intratheater Lift Reschedule		Data Modification	Capable	Terrain	Implemented	
Intratheater Transportation		Data Dictionary (On-Line View)	Сараые	Networks (Land)		
Installations		Comparison of Scenario Data		Weather	Mostly	
Sustainment	In Development	Export Data (Instruments)		Ocenographics	Implemented	

Notes: - Functional areas displayed are Release 1 (Limited IOC) requirements.

- By Release 1.4, all areas will be Implemented.



Macro Schedule

Calendar Year

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Release 1

Enhancement, Integration, Developer Testing

Early User Testing JWARS Study Team

Familiarization

Beta Test

OT&E

11 Beta Test Sites

OSD PA&E (SAC)
USTRANSCOM
USPACOM
USAF (AFSAAA)
USCENTCOM
USFK
USSOCOM

USA (CAA) Joint Staff USMC (MCCDC) USN (N81)

Release 2

Release 3



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- Output Analysis Tools
- Open Issues



Space Functionality

- ➤ Space Control
 - Surveillance
 - Protection
 - Prevention
 - Negation
- ➤ Space Support
 - Space Lift
- > Force Application
 - Space Based Laser

- Computer Network Attack/Defense
- ► Force Enhancement
 - Warning
 - Communications
 - * Weather
 - Navigation/Timing
 - * Intelligence
 - Surveillance & Reconnaissance



Force Enhancement - Warning

- Currently provide warning of enemy attack
 - ❖ MOP is Days of Warning (user controlled states of pre-ambiguous, ambiguous, and unambiguous)
- Provide DSP warnings whether as start of war or during the conflict
- ➤ Planning to provide "key event" warnings after the war has started
 - Enemy subs have put to sea
 - Chemical weapons stores have been issued
 - *Other?
- Every "key event" requires a friendly reaction



Force Enhancement - Communication

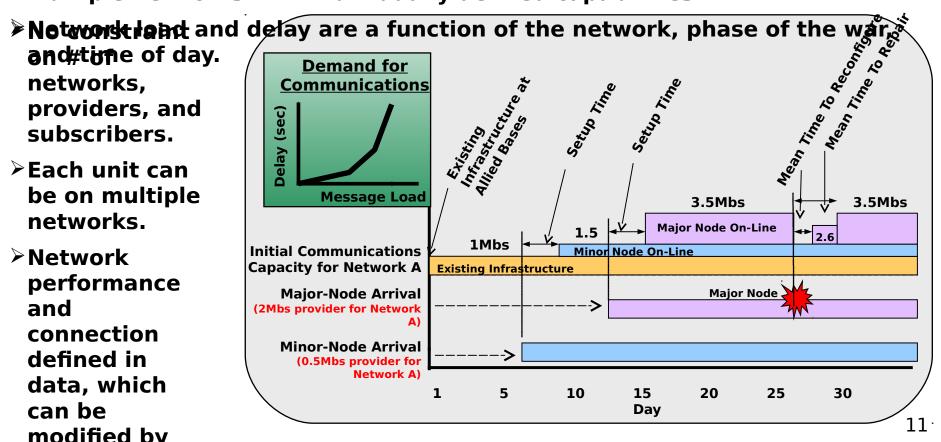
- New concept in communications better supports play of space assets
 - Explicit representation of comms providers including satellites
 - But only those with a direct interface to theater communications
 - JWARS has no global representation of communications
- Communication representation works for both sides (Blue and Red)
- Could represent commercial assets also



Communications

- Important messages are simulated explicitly; others are "background" traffic.
- ▶144 message types sent explicitly, e.g.:
 - Sensor Reports (multiple types)
 - Resupply Requests
 - Battle Damage Assessments Undersea Warfare Orders
- Multiple networks with individually defined capabilities.

- be on multiple networks.
- ➤ Network performance and connection defined in data, which can be modified by





Force Enhancement - Weather

- ►JWARS has 18 months of SWA weather 1997-1998
 - ❖ Obtained through DMSO Environmental Scenario Generator
 - » Coherent weather data for air, land, & sea to 1 deg at multiple altitudes
 - *Can start scenario on any date and get the appropriate weather for the entire Theater.
 - Or can repeat segments of interest, e.g.
 - » Most cloudy
 - » Sandstorms, etc.
- But only a limited number of effects to date
 - *Winds used for take-off criteria and movement of chemical clouds
 - Cloud cover reduces air attack and ABL effectiveness
 - Sea state considered for amphibious landing
 - Temperature used for MOPP degradation criteria



Force Enhancement - Navigation/GPS

- Large unit navigation is unlikely to be affected
 - Size of unit is large compared to potential error
- Small unit, aircraft, and ships
 - Error could mean missing the objective or the target
 - Alternative systems remain available for navigation
- ► GPS guided weapons
 - ❖ If GPS loss or errors likely, GPS guided weapons would not be used
 - Jamming effects part of future thread



Force Enhancement - Intelligence

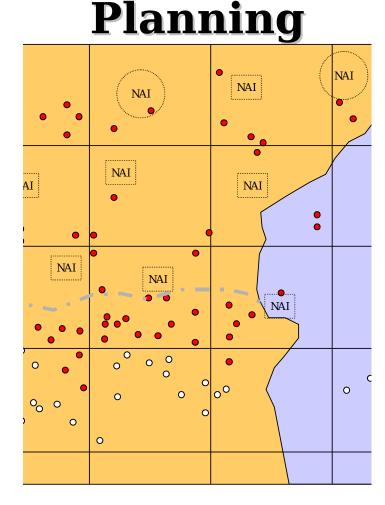
Impacts perception based decisions and actions W

1	Blue JTF Phase 1 (Deter/Deploy)					
	STATE	STATE NAME	Major Enemy Movement Perceived			
	S1	#PREAMBIGUOUS	False	False	No action Rqd	
	S2	#AMBIGUOUS	True	False	I-Day Declared	
	S3	#UNAMBIGUOUS	True	True	W-Day Declared C-Day Declared at W+24 Hrs	
	S4	#SURPRISED	False	True	I-Day and W-Day Declared C-Day Declared	

Targeting



BDA





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ISR Collection Resources

Air







Cobra Ball

F-14 TARPS

Global Hawk







JSTARS

Predator

Rivet Joint

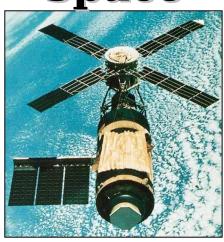




Guardrail

U-2

Space



Surface





ISR Sensor categories represented in JWARS:

- Electro-Optical (EO)
 - -Infra Red (IR)
- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)
- Moving Target Indicator (MTI)
- Communications Intelligence (COMINT)
 - Electronic Intelligence (ELINT)

NOTE: In order to represent any possible future, JWARS provides a generic capability to represent any kind of platform and associate with it any kind of sensor with any intelligence discipline. The fact that such a modeling capability exists does not imply that any such system exists, is planned, or is even feasible.



ISR Resource Availability / Capability

- > Aircraft:
 - Availability is function of OOB and TPFDD (collection plan input)
 - Platform performance in data
 - Sensor performance in data
 - Missions flown through ATO (collection plan output)
- ➤ Satellites (IMINT, SIGINT, & RADAR)
 - Number of passes per planning period (user input, can vary over time)
 - Duration over play box (user set)
 - Coverage area per pass (m2) (user set)
 - Sensor performance in data
 - Quality f(coverage area, classification level)
- Surface
 - Availability is function of OOB and TPFDD
 - Platform performance in data
 - Sensor performance in data
 - Missions placed through orders (no collection plan input)



Collection Management Approach

- JWARS scenario input must address two things:
- ➤ The base ISR sensor coverage strategy by scenario phase (the user must decide how ISR systems will be distributed across the theater ensure perception sufficiently addresses all supported areas)
- The events (criteria) that cause the base coverage to change (the user establishes rules that, once triggered, cause changes in priority, search area assignment, etc.)
 - Increases / decreases in the numbers and types of ISR systems
 - Changes in enemy activity
 - Changes in the environment
 - Changes in political boundaries / coalition membership*
 - Execution of operations plans (e.g., amphibious assault)



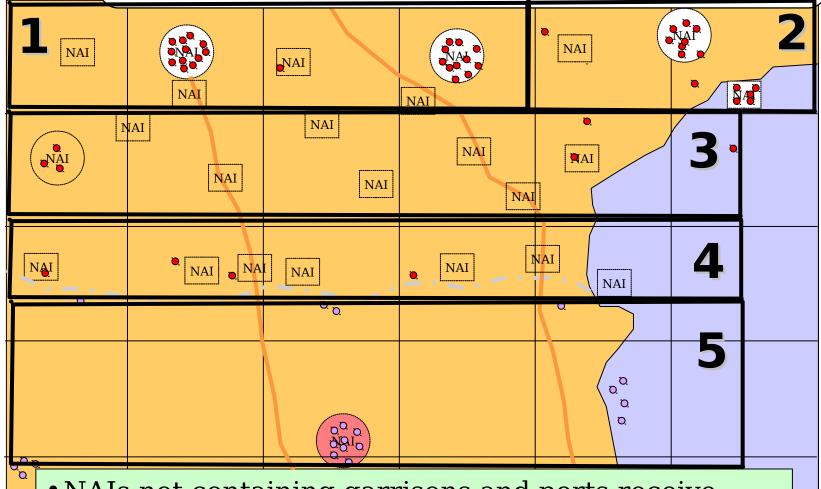
Collection Plan Extract

Mission Priority	Platform	Sensor	Search Orientation	Area / Unit / Mission / Cueing Source	Search Criteria	Coverage (# of visits) per Day	Platform Priority	Altemate Platform
1		MTISensor SARSensor	UAI	3rd Corps	N/A	Continuous	1	U2
2	Satellite-IMINI	E OS ensor IRS ensor	NAI	INTEL1, INTEL2	Garrison	N/A	1	Global Hawk
2	Satellite-IMINI	E OS ensor IRS ens or	NAI	INTEL2	Mobility	N/A	2	
2	Satellite-IMINI	E OS ensor IRS ens or	NAI	L63	N/A	N/A	3	
2		COMINTSensor ElintSensor	NAI	L53	N/A	N/A	1	
2	Satallita-Dadar	MTISensor SARSensor	NAI	L33	N/A	N/A	1	

- ➤ Analysis of the Satellite-IMINT Collection Planning
 - ❖ Garrison locations in INTEL1 and INTEL2 are the number one priority (revisit times for Garrisons are considered)
 - Mobility routes in INTEL2 are the second priority and are only considered if priority one requirements are satisfied
 - General search of NAI L63 is the third priority and only considered if priorities 1 and 2 are satisfied



Initial Priority Given to NAIs Containing Garrisons and / or Ports



- NAIs not containing garrisons and ports receive lower priority
- Changes in situation can cause priorities to change



NAI Categories

Category	Description			
Mobility	Routes, Avenues of Approach, Bridges			
Installation	Garrisons, Ports, Airfields			
Strategic	Power Plants, Factories, Refineries			
Logistics	Depots			
TBM	TBM Operating Areas			
Air	Air Sectors (SEAD, etc.)			
Intel	Geographic Breakdown of Theater for Collection Purposes			
ASW	Submarine Areas			
Country	Physical area belonging to a nation			
MTI/SAR	Intelligence Discipline Specific			
IMINT	Intelligence Discipline Specific			
SIGINT	Intelligence Discipline Specific			

- ➤ NAI categorization allows planning based on specific objectives (e.g., a collection requirement to search the NAIs containing installations is easily translated into code)
- ➤ NAI categorization eliminates the requirement for NAI naming conventions (e.g., all NAIs beginning with "m" are mobility NAIs)

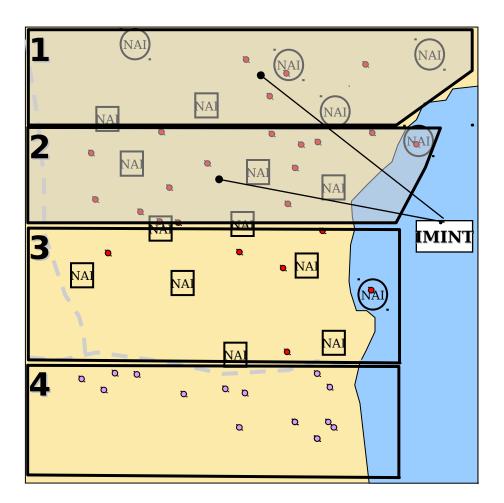


Building Satellite-IMINT Collection Requirements

- Satellite-IMINT missions in the Collection Plan are considered and a single list of each area to be collected against is developed
 - Each area has an associated priority based on the mission and system priorities
 - Each area has a revisit time (user set)
- For each satellite pass
 - The Collection List is sorted based on priority and revisit time
 - Areas are assigned to each pass up to the limit of coverage
- ➤ If capacity exceeds requirements, redundant coverage occurs (areas are observed before the required revisit time)



Search Orientation (1 of 2)



Example: 4 Regions where an NAI search is conducted in Region 1 and an area search based on JEF locations is conducted in Region 2

>NAI

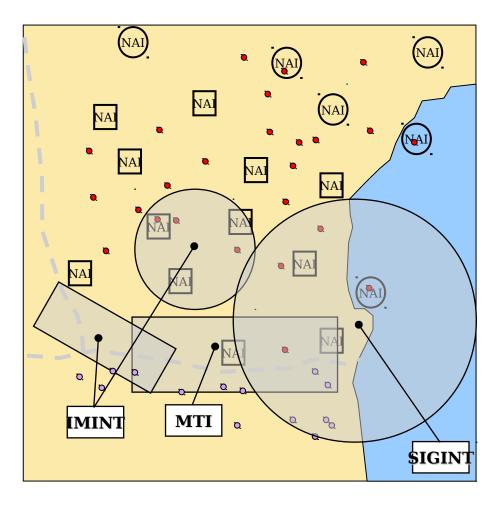
- Different NAI categories (e.g., mobility, installation, strategic, TBM); categories are prioritized by system based on activity
- * Regionally selected; regions are prioritized
- NAIs within category are prioritized

>JEF

- Derived from perception
- Can be regionally based
- Prioritized by organization type



Search Orientation (1 of 2)



Example: 4 ISR systems, IMINT & MTI oriented by UAI, IMINT and SIGINT oriented by mission

- ➤ Unit Area of Interest (UAI)
 - (e.g., relative to the location of ground units or maritime units)

> Mission

- (e.g., in support of the JTCB targeting process, pre or post strike)
- Dynamic Cued
 - (e.g., Predator cued by Guardrail or F14TARPS cued by DSP)

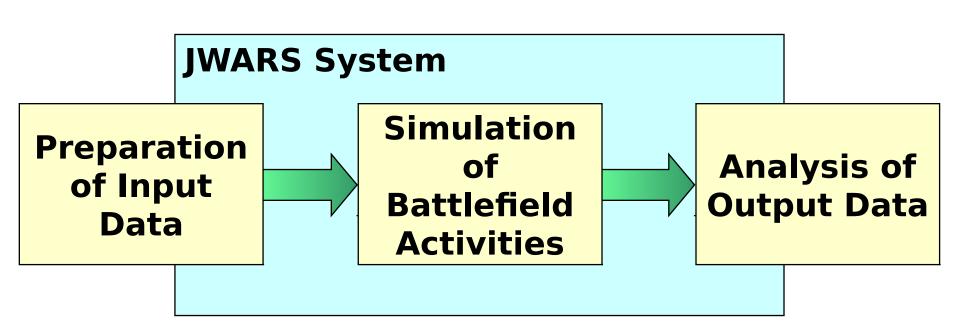


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JWARS System (slide 1 of 2)





JDS

JWARS
System
(slide 2 of 2)
JWARS

Analysi s

Data Mart or JWARS RDBMS

JWARS Input Data

Manipulat

JWARS Launcher

Study Scenario Simulation

Execute
Simulati
on

Output Options Help

Retrieve/Rep ort JWARS Output Data

Video Playback

Reports

CSV Files

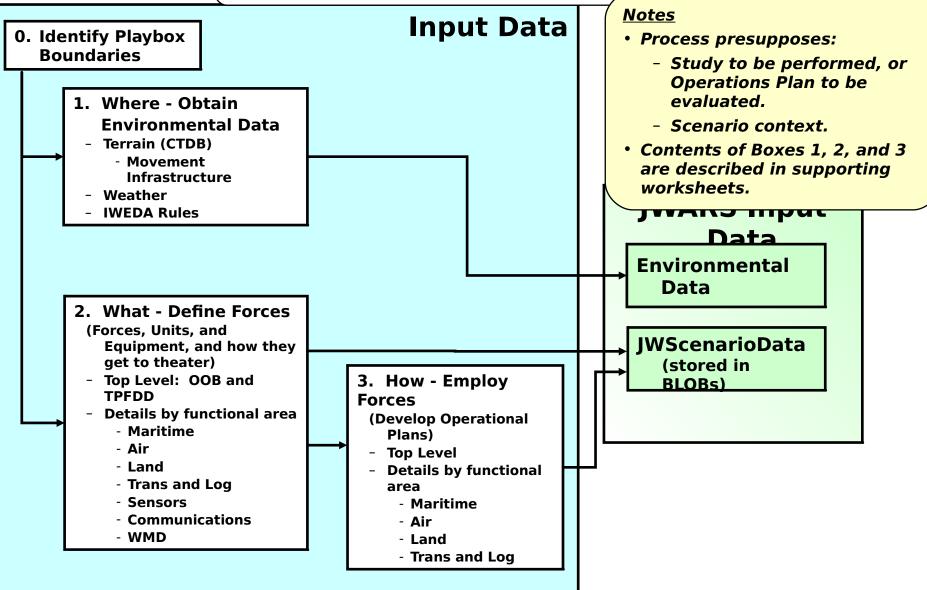
Post-Processing Tools

Additional Reports

- Formally defin
- Formally define input data requirements and structure.
- Minimize coupling between JDS Data Mart and JWARS objects.
- Permit JDS to independently design and populate Views.
- Permit JWARS to independently design and implement JWARS.
- Can be logical or physical



Scenario Construction Process



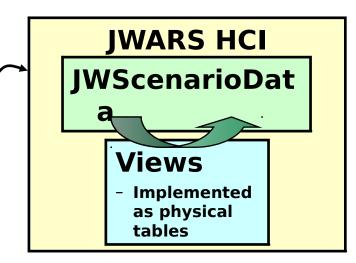


Accomplishme nts

- Practically speaking, JWARS input data are stored in an object-oriented database, with added benefit that Oracle BLOBs are used to store data in a memory-efficient manner.
- User can access and manipulate input data--
 - 1. Through JWARS Scenario Explorer tool and other Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs), to make changes to individual items or a small number of items.
 - 2. Through Import/Export of tables to make large-scale changes (illustrated at right).
- Manipulation of input data is separate from execution. Both are implemented in Smalltalk.
- The JWARS has developed and will expand upon a family of data manipulation tools, including:
 - Scenario Data Editing
 - Scenario Data Import/Export
 - Scenario Data Composition (by major components)

Scanaria Data Consistancy Chasking hains

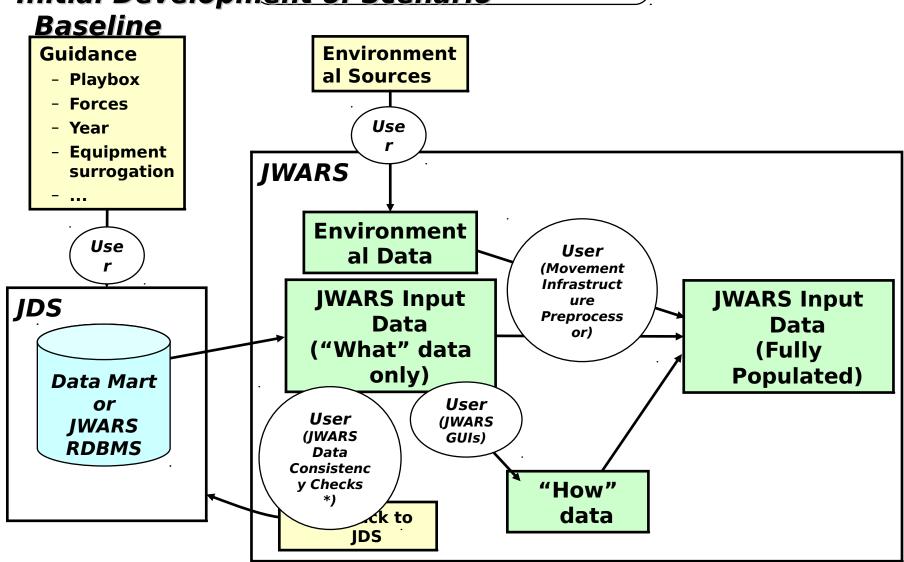
- Scenario Data Comparison
- Scenario Data Configuration Management
- Scenario Data Transformation





Approach to Operations

Initial Development of Scenario 2)



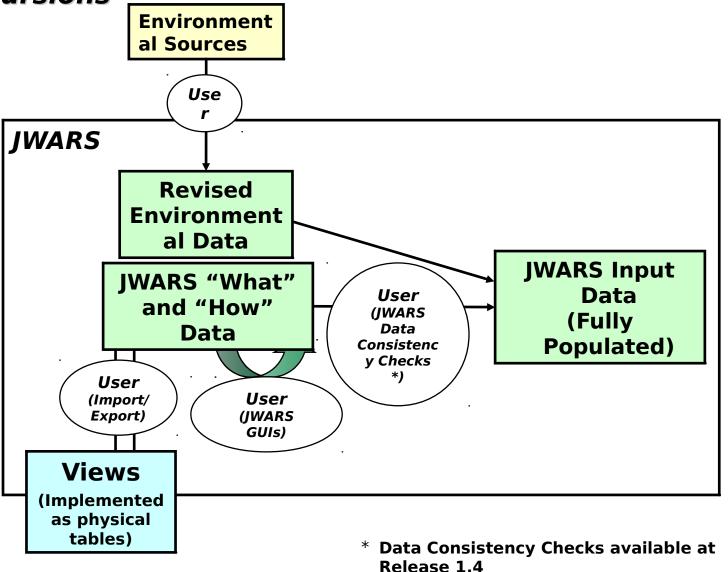
^{*} Data Consistency Checks available at Release 1.4



Refinement of S
Excursions

Approach to Operations (slide 2 of 2)

alopment of





Summar y

This approach

- Places internal-to-JWARS storage of input data the center of data manipulation function
- Is practical
 - Provides necessary data manipulation capabilities
 - Places development of "How" data in hands of user
- Will be fully implemented at Release 1.4

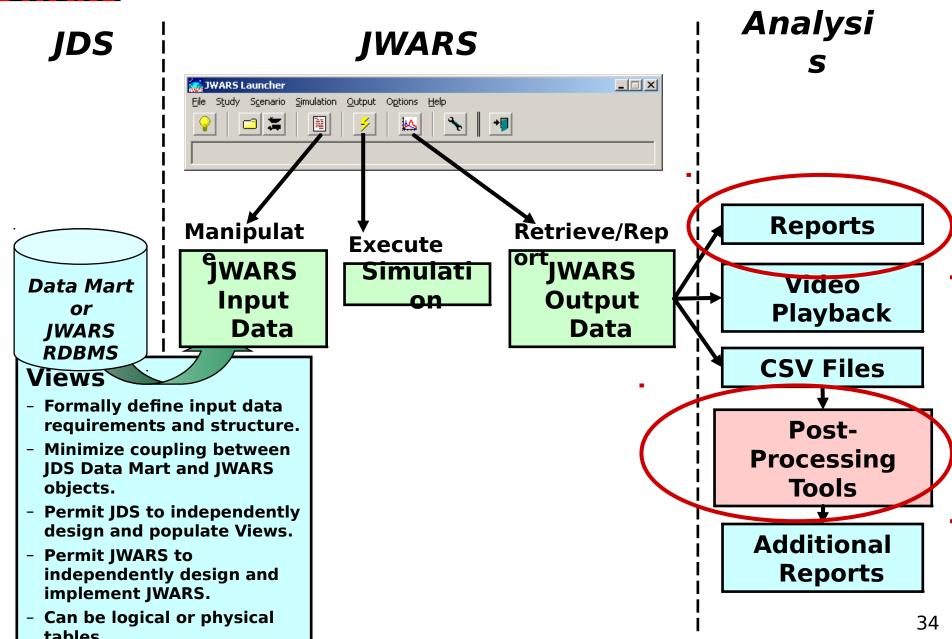


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 - *** HCI Quick Plots**
 - *Grapher2000
 - * Multi-dimensional Visualization
- Open Issues

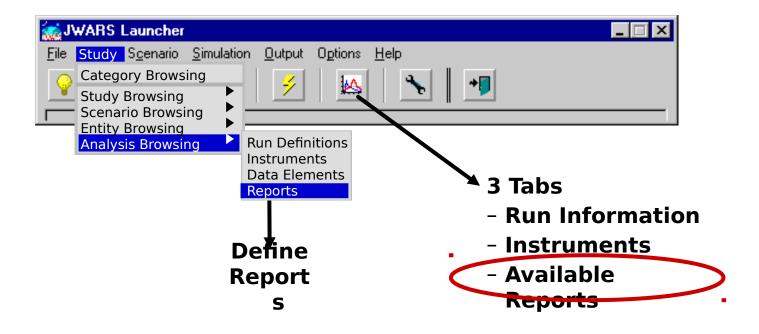


JWARS System

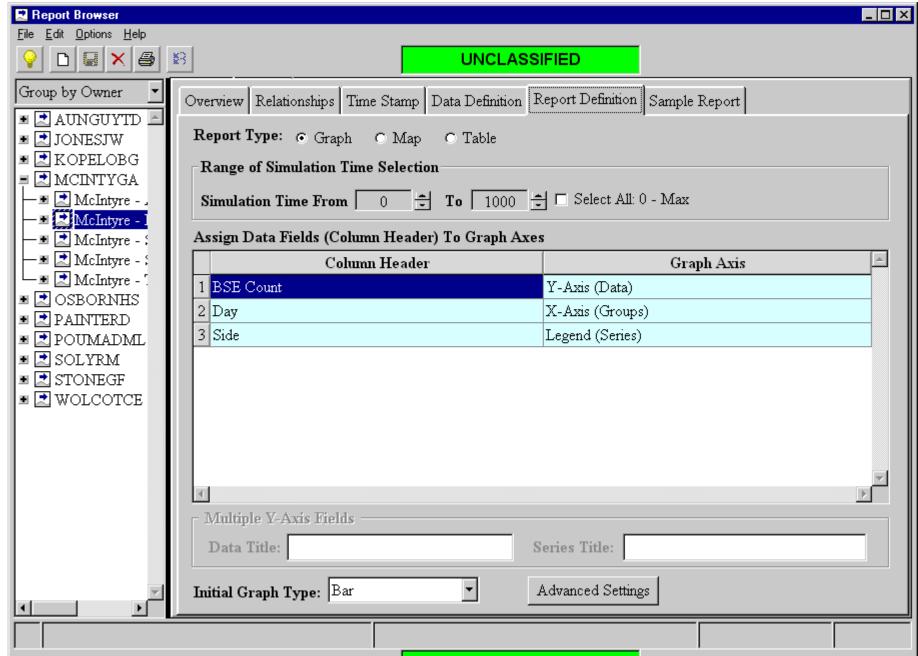


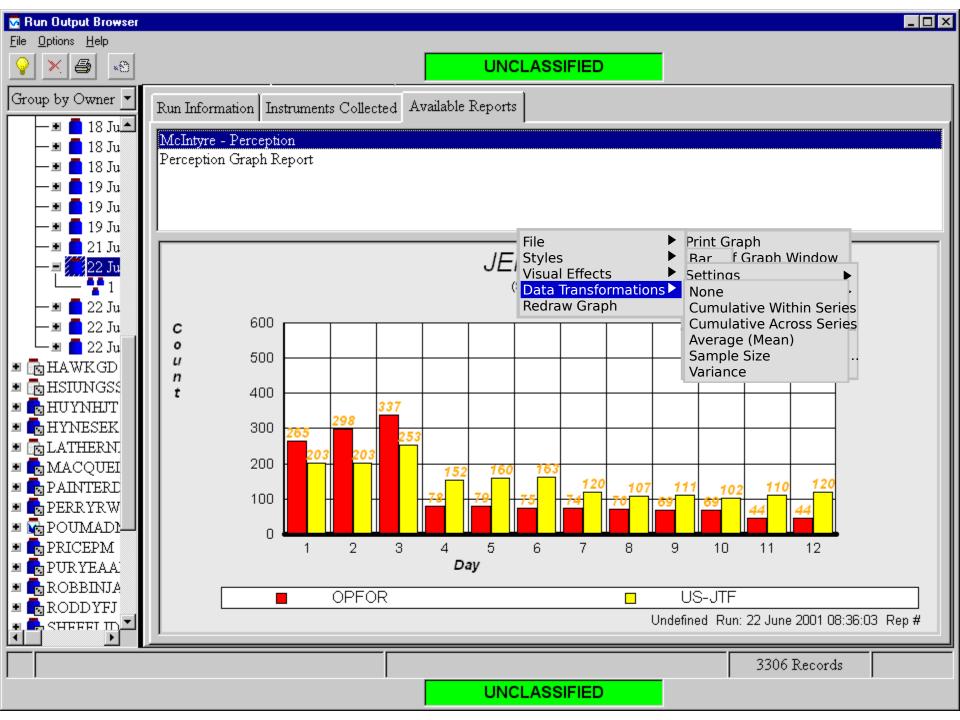


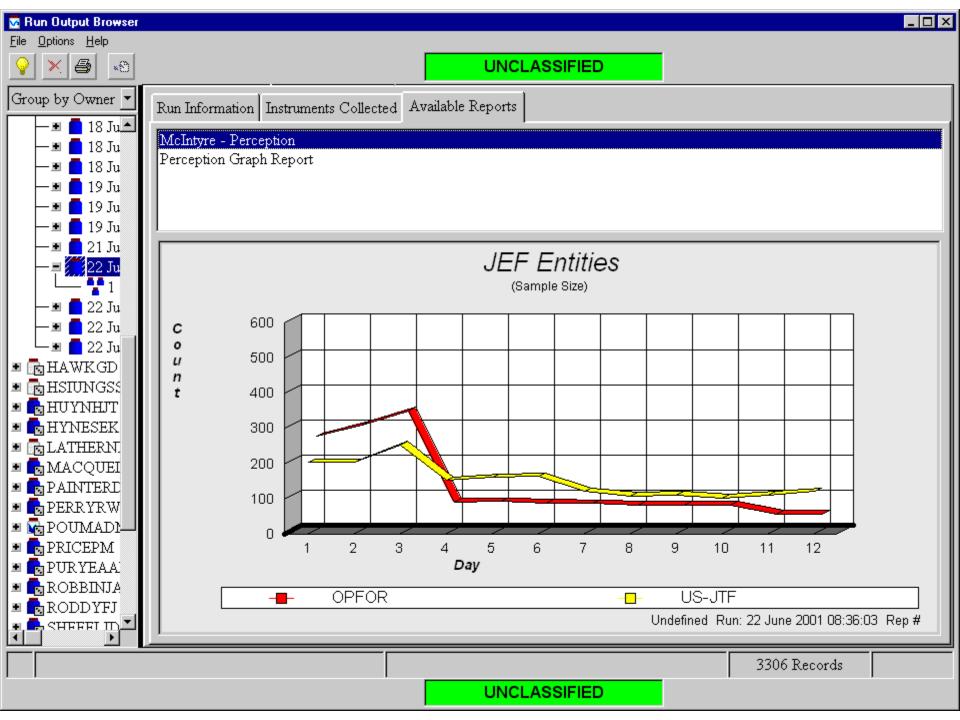
HCI Quick Look Plots



Charts of a single instrument for a single replication

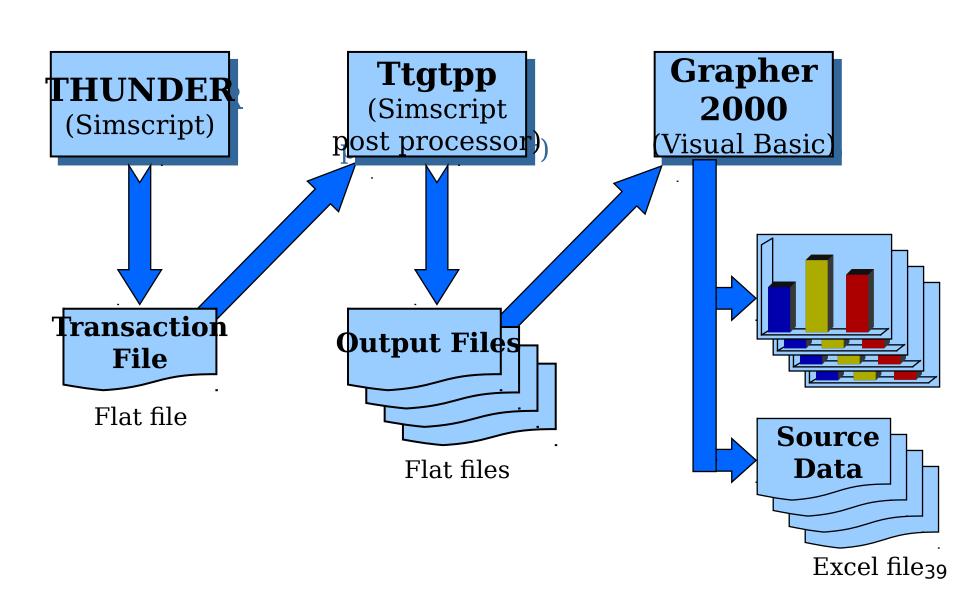






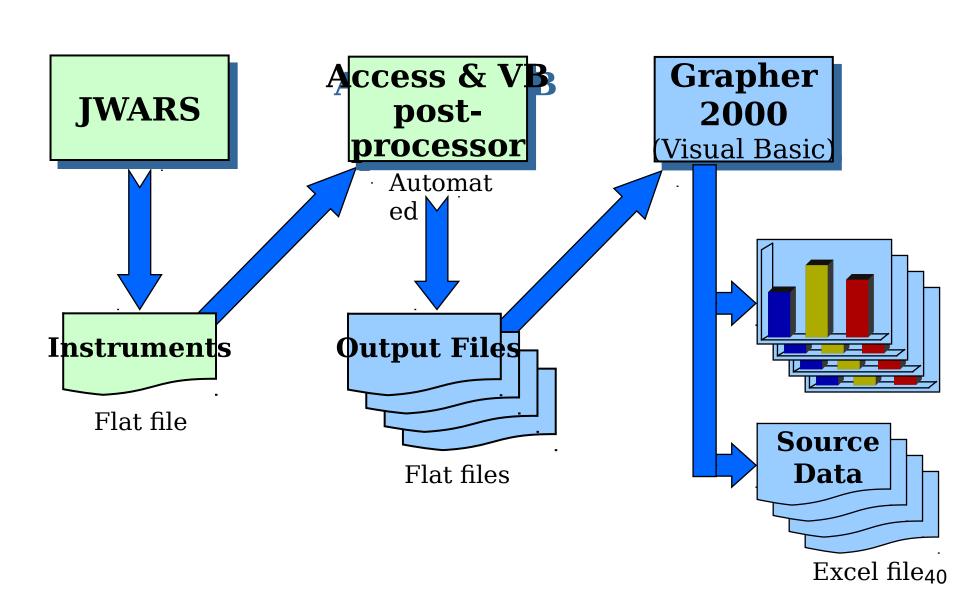


Grapher 2000 Process



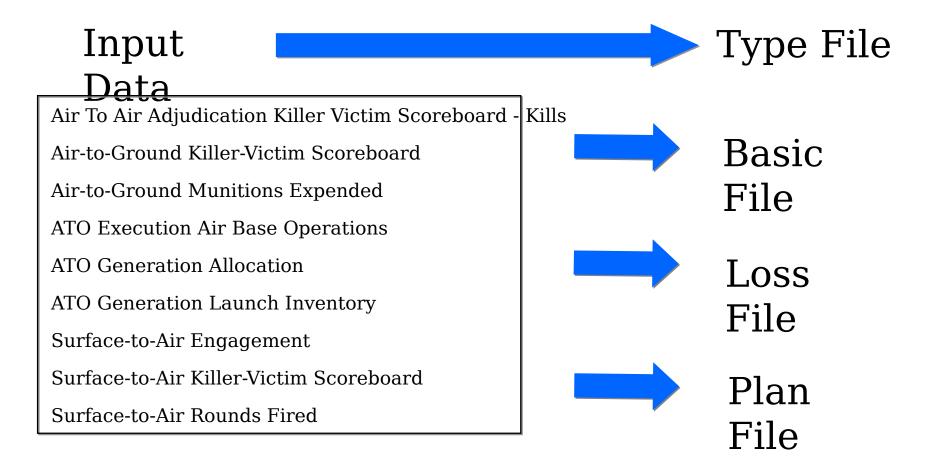


JWARS Implementation





Constructing the Output Files





Multi-Dimensional Visualization Research Project

Purpose

Utilize multi-dimensional visualization for V&V

Sponsors

MCCDC and AFSAA

Performer

- MuSE Technologies
- Sophisticated visualization software

General approach

Apply visualization software to JWARS instrument output data

Specific approach for this project:

- JWARS Office executed Micro (Gold) scenario
- JWARS Office provided data from six instruments
 - Initially (Nov 2000) unclassified
 - Later (July 2001) classified
- MuSF asked to develop four displays



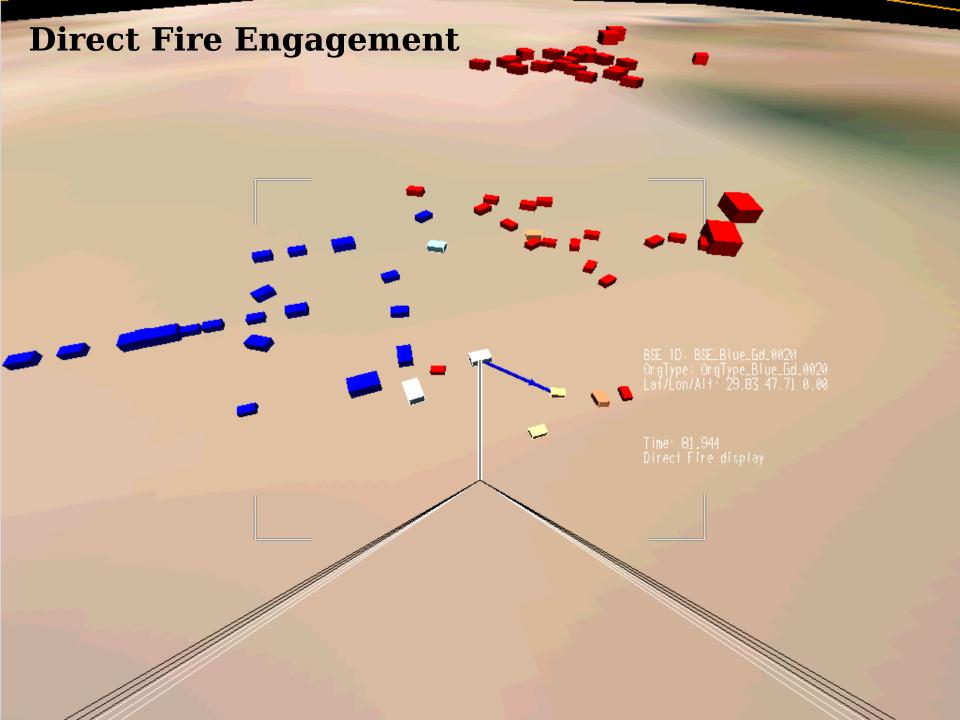
Background

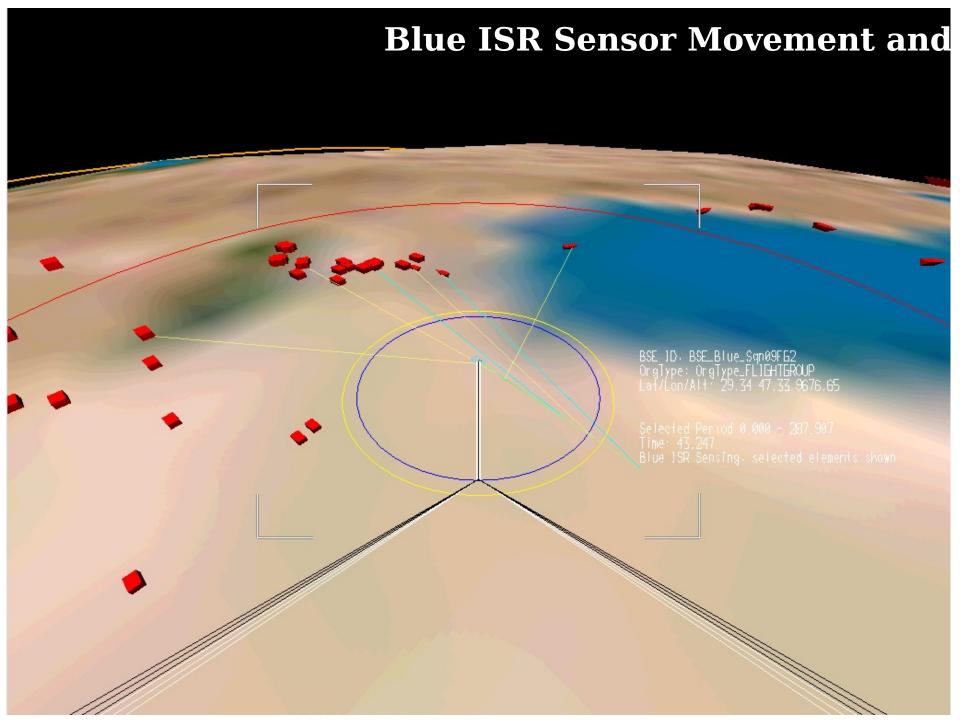
- Instruments provided
 - 1. Map Information BSE Position Updatelready used
 - 2. Map Information BSE Removal J for video playback)
 - 3. Airborne ISR Sensor Platforms (new for this project)
 - 4. Sensor Report
 - 5. Perception Report
 - 6. Direct Fire Interactions

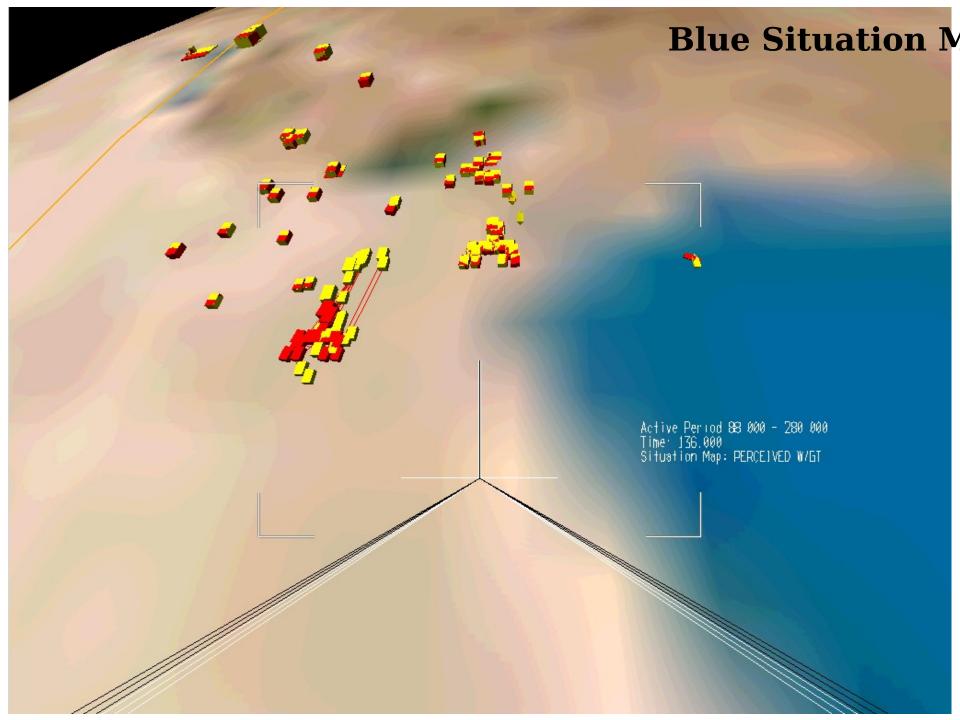
Displays sought

- 1. Unit movement
- 2. Blue ISR sensor movement and sensing
- 3. Blue Situation Map
- 4. Direct Fire Engagements

Direct Fire Engager Time: 81.160 Direct Fire display







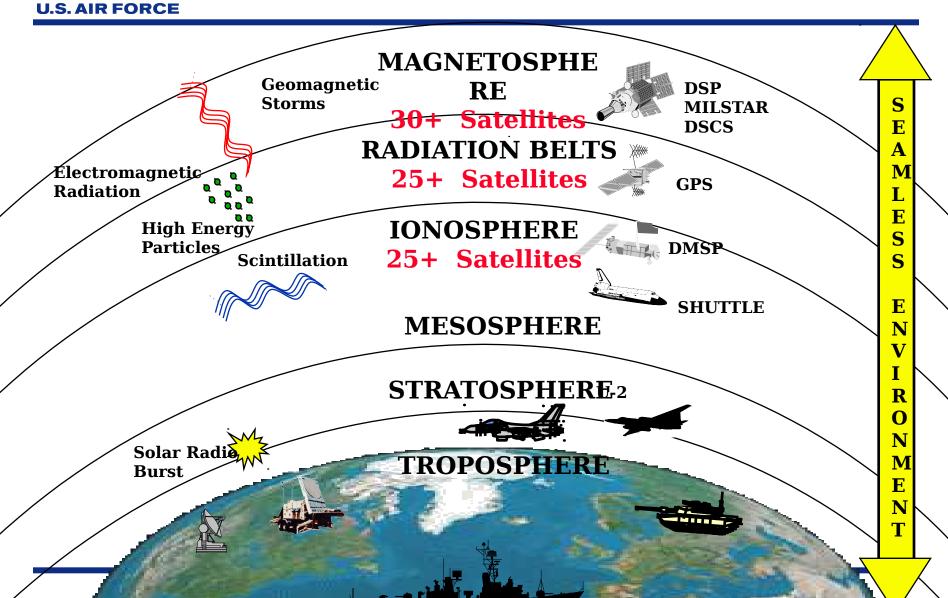


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- **≻Open Issues**
 - Space Weather
 - *STORM's CMMS for Space

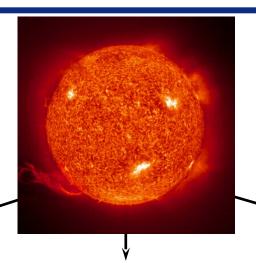


Operational Context





Space Weather Impacts



Electromagnetic Radiation

ARRIVAL: 8 min DURATION: 1-2 HOURS

EFFECTS

- HF RADIO BLACKOUT
- SATCOM

INTERFERENCE

- RADAR
- INTERFERENCE
- SATELLITE ORBIT DECAY

High Energy Charged Particles

ARRIVAL: 15 MIN TO FEW HOURS

DURATION: DAVE

EFFECTS

- SATELLITE
- DISORIENTATION
- SPACECRAFT DAMAGE
- FALSE SENSOR
- READINGS
- LAUNCH PAYLOAD

FAILURE

Electrically Charged Particle Clouds

ARRIVAL: 2-3 DAYS

EFFECTS

- GEOLOCATION ERRORS
- SATCOM DISRUPTIONS
- SPACECRAFT

ANOMALIES

SATELLITE ORBIT

DECAY

- RADAR FALSE TARGETS
- · GEOLOCATION n t e g r i t y ASTRODIAUT HEELTH E x c e l l e n c e FRRORS



STORM's CMMS for Space

- Developed by Innovative Management Concepts
- ➤ AFSPACE provided input
- Categorized by
 - Competency
 - General Capabilities
 - Operational Objectives
 - General Tasks
 - Space functional area
- Needs to be review/evaluation by Space Community
- ➤ Possible use by JSSPAR



Summary

- Good initial start on effects of Space on Warfighter
 - Constrained by ORD
 - Space ORD being developed by USSPACECOM/AN at request of Dep J3
- ➤ Additional Space functionality planned for post Release 1 versions
- Encourage input on appropriate functionality to be included in JWARS